BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" " 2 " " 4 00 | " " 6 " " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

No news by telegraph.

MYSTERIOUS ABDUCTION OF A YOUNG LADY—A REIGN OF TERROR IN ILLINOIS.—The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* gives the following particulars of a singular affair:

"A private letter from a lady at Richview, Washington county, in this State, gives the particulars of a most mysterious outrage which was perpetrated at the residence of Mr. M. A. Linton, residing about four miles from Richview, on the night of the 5th instant.

"The writer says that a party of thirteen men, disguised by handkerchiefs tied over the lower part of their faces, and armed with navy revolvers presented themselves at Mr. Linton's house about half past two o'clock at night and demanded admittance. When refused, they threatened to break down the door. The spokesman of the party was recognized as a man who had taken supper at Mr. Linton's the same evening under pretence of having lost his way to Hayleton, the next town.

"When admitted the party demanded Ginevra, a daughter of Mr. Linton's by a former marriage, a beautiful and amiable girl of sixteen years of age, who had just returned home from a boarding school in Ohio. She having just ran down stairs to see what was the matter, was seized by three ruffians and told that she must go with them, dead or alive. Her father was totally unarmed and powerless to defend her. The girl was dragged to her room, and after having been allowed to dress herself, was forcibly carried to a buggy and driven off. As she was borne out at the door, she turned toward her father, raised her hands and exclaimed, "Oh God!"

"A party of eight men were left to guard the house till daylight to prevent any alarm being given. During the night they paced around the house, knocking at the door, looking in at the window, rattling the glass, and taunting the wretched inmates by asking how they liked evening calls, &c. No clue has been obtained to the abductors or to the course taken by them, although a stranger whom Mr. Linton met at a store in Richview the same day is suspected to have been one of them. Another statement is to the effect that a woman who had been prowling around the neighborhood for some time past was one of the abducting party.

"Mr. Linton is a Quaker by profession, and it was well know that he was unarmed.

"For sometime past a perfect reign of terror has prevailed in the region referred to above. It was within a few miles of the same neighborhood (at Ashley) that a number of robberies were perpetrated recently, of which we gave some account a couple of weeks ago."

REMARKABLE PREDICTION OF ALLISON, THE HISTORIAN.

[See the Modern British Essayist, vol. 2, pages 364-5.]

"Democratic institutions will not and cannot exist permanently in North America. The frightful anarchy which has prevailed in the Southern States since the grave interests, dependent on slave emancipation, were brought into jeopardy by the irresistible sway of the majority and the rapid tendency of that majority to deeds of atrocity and blood—the increasing jealousy, on mercantile grounds, of the Northern and Southern States—all demonstrate that the Union cannot permanently hold together, and that the innumerable millions of the Anglo-American race must be divided into separate States, like the descendants of the Gothic conquerors of Europe.

"Out of this second quarterly settlement of mankind will arise separate kingdoms and interests, and passions, as out of the first. But, democratic habits and desires will still prevail, and long after necessity and the passions of an advanced stage of civilization have established firm and aristocratic governments, founded on the sway of property in the old States, republican ambition and jealousy will not cease to impel millions to the great wave that approaches the rocky mountains. Democratic ideas will not be moderated in the New World till they have performed their destined end, and brought the Christian race to the shores of the Pacific."

THE ADVANTAGE OF SINGING.—Singing is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care—supplies the place of sunshine. A man who sings has a good heart under his shirt-front. Such a man not only works more willingly, but he works more consistently. A singing cobbler will earn as much money again as a cobbler who gives way to low spirits or indigestion. Avaricious men never sing. The man who attacks singing throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would, if he could, rob June of its roses or August of its meadow larks.

Don't get in a fluster and go on a buster, nor allow yourself to terrified be; but keep a cool head, and never be led, to join in a hurrah and spree.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1864. NO. 44.

LEGAL ADVICE.—There is a well known custom prevailing in our criminal courts of assigning counsel to such prisoners as have no one to defend them. On one occasion, the court finding a man accused of theft, and without counsel, said to a wag of a lawyer who was present, "Mr. ———, please withdraw with the prisoner, confer with him, and then give him such counsel as may be best for his interest." The lawyer and his client withdrew, and in fifteen or twenty minutes the lawyer returned into the court alone.—"Where is the prisoner," asked the court. "He is gone, your honor," said the hopeful legal limb.—"Your honor told me to give him the best advice I could for his interest; and as he said he was guilty, I thought the best counsel I could give him was to cut and run, which he took at once."

SEARCHING FEMALES.—We find the subjoined paragraph in the *Herald* of the 13th:

Some females suspected of smuggling goods into Dixie, were recently searched by the provost marshall of Memphis, Tennessee. One wore a bale of fine linen as a bustle. Her corset was filled with gold coin, quilted in to the amount of $1,200. Another had her form rounded out with padding made of dress silk. Her hoes were found to c[ontain] a quantity of gentleman's cravats, which were swarthed carefully about her legs. The third lady's ample bust was filled out by a museum of articles, consisting mainly of jewelry, silk, thread, needles and medicines.

A FEMALE THIEF.—The following announcement in an exchange should cause Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, who has recently wedded Miss Chase, to repent somewhat of his bargain:

Ann Chase, daughter of Secretary Chase, of Washton, an account of whose marriage was transferred to our columns, acquired an unenviable celebrity some time since at New Orleans by the abstraction of ladies' apparel, jewelry and silver plate from the residence of the wealthy Dr. Campbell, of that city. The plate she was subsequently compelled to disgorge to the United States Government, but she succeeded in making way with the other articles.

EUGENIE'S VISIT TO MADRID.—A Turin letter-writer's story is to the effect that the Empress Eugenie's visit to the Queen of Spain masked a plan to drop Maximilian and take up a Spanish prince for the Mexican throne; but the scheme partially failed because Queen Isabella refused a garrison at Rome. At the ball given by the Queen to the Empress, the latter danced twice; but the Queen, on account of her interesting condition, did not dance. At the departure of the Empress the Queen presented Her Majesty with a bracelet bearing the word "Recuerdo" (keepsake,) in diamonds and rubies.

PRETTILY SAID.—We find the following in the Columbus *Sun*;

Though the clouds be dark and gloomy, we know that the sun still brightly shines, and so for a while the heart may be overshadowed with doubt, while the cheering beams of hope are gladly radiating your path far ahead.

Lieut. Baker, of the 2d Rhode Island cavalry, has been convicted of forcing from Joseph A. Frerer, a planter in Louisiana all his diamonds, watches, and other jewelry, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Ship Island, and to wear a ball and chain.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Dec. 24.

APPLES—Green	$20 00
Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$2 40
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$3 00
BEANS	$10
BUTTER	$3 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$60
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR—Family	$100
" Superfine	$60
" Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$8
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1
HAY——Per hundred	$7
LARD	$2 50
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$12
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$200 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$6
" Irish	$4@5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$10
" White Table	$12
RAGS	10@12c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$4 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	50
WHEAT	$15

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market. [illegible] of going to press.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quallity. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,

Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

NEGRO SALE POSTPONED TO FRIDAY.

THE SEVEN VALUABLE SLAVES ADVERTISED to be sold to-day (Wednesday) will not be sold until Friday, Jan. 1st, when the sale will positively take place.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 30-3t Auctioneers.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, COMMENCING AT ELEVEN o'clock, A. M., in front of our store, we will sell to the highest bidder some 10 or 12 likely Negroes—one or two excellent cooks and washerwomen.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 28-3t Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS MANUFACTURING TOBACco.

J. B. LITTLEJOHN,
Dec 30-1w* Louisburg, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE BALES Cotton.

O. H. FOSTER,
Dec 30-1w* Louisburg, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET OF TINSMITH TOOLS, NO. 1 quality, in good order, and only used about one year. Apply to the

PROGRESS OFFICE.
Dec 28-2w
Standard copy two weeks.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE FOR REFUGEES TO PURchase land in this neighborhood. As I have more land than I necessarily need, I offer for sale one of my plantations in Wake county, eight miles East of Raleigh, lying on Neuse river and Beaver Dam Creek, just above the Milburne Paper Mill, containing about 1250 acres, over one-third of which is open for cultivation. The plantation has on it a good dwelling house, together with all other necessary out-houses. The plantation is in good condition to make the next year's crop, and if desired I will sell everything necessary to make a crop. Confederate money taken, or 6 or 8 per cent. bonds preferred. Possession given immediately.

Any one wishing to purchase can address me at Raleigh, N. C., or will be shown the farm in my absence by my neighbor, R. G. Dunn.

Dec 22-tlJ THOS. B. BRIDGES.

PHYSICIAN'S NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THOSE PHYSICIANS PRACticing in the city of Raleigh, whose names are subscribed to this publication, held at Dr. Wm. G. Hill's office, on the evening of the 23d instant, it was agreed to and determined upon—

1st. That they would practice in the country after the 1st of January, 1864, and during the unsettled state of prices for the necessary articles of supply and support for themselves and their families, all of which they have to purchase, upon these terms, viz: at old prices when paid in the products of the country at old prices, otherwise their charges will be in proportion to the prices demanded for these products.

2d. In their town practice they will be governed by these circumstances, viz: when they know that their patients are dependent on a stated and limited income from vested funds or salary or wages, they will be moderate in their charges, otherwise they will charge prices corresponding with the times, unless paid in such articles as are needed by themselves and their families at reduced prices, when their charges will be relatively lessened.

Justice and an imposing sense of duty to themselves and their families, which they cannot disregard, impel them to this step, while, on the other hand, equal justice and a proper sense of duty to the public demand that they should make known their purposes and determination.

FABIAS J. HAYWOOD,
WM. G. HILL,
CHAS. E. JOHNSON,
Dec 28-6t W. H. McKEE.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

OAKS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

ROOM FOR SEVERAL GOOD BOYS.

TUITION FOR TWENTY WEEKS FROM JANuary 14th.....$150
Board for twenty weeks from January 14th.....$500
Address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
Dec 29-10t* Oaks, Orange, N. C.

CHANGE OF PRICE AND ADDRESS.

THE PRICE OF THE INGREDIENTS OF WHICH the Southern Hepatic Pills are made has been more than doubled in three months. I am compelled to advance my prices a little, and have therefore changed my charges. Hereafter I will sell the Pills, until further notice, at $2 a box, $20 a dozen, and $160 a gross. My address is Goldsboro, N. C., where all letters will hereafter be directed to GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Dec 30-10t

FOR HIRE,

THREE NO. 1 TOBACCO HANDS, AND A FIRST rate dining-room Servant. Apply immediately.
Dec 30-3t P. F. PESCUD.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL CLAIMS, ACCOUNTS, &c., DUE THE LATE C. T. Iredell have been placed in my hands by the administrator for collection. All persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make prompt payment. I may be usually seen at P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, between the hours of 11 and 1.
Dec 28-4t J. J. LANSDELL.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER THE DEPOSITAOY AT RALEIGH will pay the interest on Registered Bonds or Stock, heretofore paid by the Depository at Wilmington, but the Depository at Wilmington, N. C., will continue to pay Coupons as well as the Depository at Raleigh.

C. F. JONES,
Dec 28-1w Acting Register, Richmond, Va.

NOTICE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, AT THE Smithfield Hotel, in Smithfield, I will expose to public sale all the FURNITURE belonging to said house, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables, Washstands, Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Andirons, and many other things too tedious to mention. Cash will be received for all if preferred, or six month's time.
Dec 24-14t* Y. N. THORNTON.

NOTICE.

I WILL, ON MONDAY THE 4TH OF JANUARY next, rent my plantation, hire my negroes and sell some perishable property, Corn, Fodder, one young Mule and other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.
Dec 28-5t* ISAAC W. STALLINGS.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

Bank of Washington,
AT GREENSBORO', N. C., Dec. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to Stockholders (in current funds) on and after Friday, January 1, 1864.

M. STEVENSON,
Dec 23-1w* Cashier.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 23-tf

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM STATESVILLE, N. C., ON Monday, Dec. 7, a slave man. Said man is of medium height, muddy yellow color, black hair, straight, but a little inclined to curl, had on when he left Statesville a glazed cap, very much worn, dark frock coat, black pants. Said negro left Statesville in company with the 56th N. C. Regiment, and is now probably with them, passing himself off as a free man. He can read and write and is known by the name of HENRY WHITE. May have a forged pass. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said negro and confinement in any jail so that Wm. P. Moore, of Charlotte, or myself can get him. Said Regiment is now in Randolph co.

JAMES F. LONG,
Dec 14-1w Statesville, N. C.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My address, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.

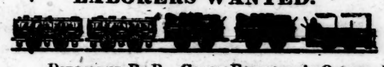
WM. A. SMITH,
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF 8 AND 7 PER CENT CERTIFIcates, (for Coupon Bonds of the Confederate States,) issued by George W. Mordecai, Esq., late Depositary, are hereby informed that their Bonds are ready for delivery at my office in this city.

C. B. HARRISON, C. S. D.,
Dec 22-3t Raleigh, N. C.

LABORERS WANTED.



PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODied negroes to work upon this Rail Road.—They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month! the owner clothing the hand;—for well-grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per anum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.

E. T. D. MYERS, Capt. Engineers,
Dec 17-t 10 J Chief Engineer P. R. R.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.

At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.

At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.

At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.

At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.

At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-t18J Surgeon General.

LAND FOR RENT.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO RENT A GOOD FARM of 7 acres, with a good Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses, about 5½ miles from Raleigh, on the Averasboro road, will address

Dec 31-2t* W. PARKER, Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE—CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED.

I HAVE FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of Tobacco; also, six barrels of Nash Brandy. Apply to the subscriber, five miles north of Lewisburg, Franklin county. PETER S. FOSTER.
Dec 31-1w

THE MAGISTRATES

OF WAKE COUNTY ARE REQUESTED TO MEET at the Court-House on Monday next, the 4th inst., to transact important business.

THO. G. WHITAKER,
Chairman.
Dec 31-2t
Standard and Journal copy.

TO HATTERS.

50 DOZEN SUPERIOR BLACK SKIVERS, FOR sale at $350 per dozen by

G. W. BLUFORD,
Dec 21-1w* Hide & Leather Dealer, Richmond, Va.

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS OR LESS, OF WHEAT, FOR which the highest market price will be paid, on delivery at my Mills on Neuse river.
Dec 18-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD COOK, Washerwomen and Ironer, for which a good hire will be paid. Any person having one will please apply at once at
Dec 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.

JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-16 J Pittsboro, N. C.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE MARKET HOUSE, IN Raleigh, on the 1st January, at 12 M., several likely young Negroes. Terms cash. Dec 21-tlJ

BLACK INK! BLACK INK!!

CONGLETON'S VERY SUPERIOR BLACK INK, for sale in large or small quantities. The bottles serve as ink stands. Price per gross $45.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 18-1w* Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 3 50
Two days	2 50	Two weeks	19 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	3 50	One month	36 00
Five days	3 00	Two months	77 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Boote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant to Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ———— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

A NEW SUPPLY ON HAND FOR 1864. SINGLE copies 25. Deductions made for 1 doz. or more. Send orders soon or you will be too late.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 18-2w* Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED TO HIRE,

AT THE RALEIGH BAYONET FACTORY, FOR the next year, seven Negro Blacksmiths. None need apply except No. 1 Smiths.
Dec 14-2w* HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPAny have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable in Confederate currency, on and after Monday the 5th day of January, 1864.
Dec 12-3taw5J W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

LEATHER FOR SALE.

I INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, &c., &c., to my extensive stock of LEATHER, comprising in part as follows:

400 sides Sole Leather
100 sides Harness Leather
200 sides Wax Upper
150 sides Russett Upper
50 dark Morocco Skins
30 ark Pink Linings
1000 pounds Splits

Tanners supplied with Hides, Oil, Tallow, Lampblack and tools. G. W. BLUFORD,
Hide and Leather Dealer, Main street,
Dec 21-1w* Richmond, Va.

RANAWAY—$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR Raleigh, my negro man SAUNDERS. He is black, about 48 years of age, 5½ feet high; has lost one of his front teeth; is bow-legged, and speaks fluently and politely when spoken to. He is probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will give $100 reward for his apprehension, if out of Wake county, and $50 if caught in Wake.
Dec 10-tf HENRY R. BRYAN.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John C. Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS COMpany, chartered at the present session of the Legislature, was, on yesterday, organized. The first meeting of the subscribers for the election of officers, and other business, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, 16th of January, 1864.

Dec 19-3awtd. E. L. FREMONT, President.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with despatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags.**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Happy New Year!

And may it prove a happy year. May the year 1864 see the last of the struggle now going on and close upon a people happy in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity. The history of the year just closed is written in blood and carnage; the events crowded into the short space of twelve months has filled the land with mourning and sorrow, and a whole people are sorely oppressed by the great weight of their afflictions. May their sorrow be turned into rejoicing and their mourning into gladness before the close of this present year. No one can lift the veil and penetrate the future of this unhappy country, but let us hope that our chastisements are soon to end and that peace, independence and prosperity are near at hand. If God wills our deliverance, no earthly power can thwart His purposes, and if we deserve His favor He will not withhold it.

To-day we set out on the labors of a new year.—We shall toil on and hope on, and let the end come when it may and as it may, we hope to have the consciousness of having done our duty. We are for peace when a peace can be had that a majority of our people will accept; until we can get that we must fight on. Let the armies be kept up and their efficiency be maintained, for whenever the time comes to treat for peace we can get better terms with strong armies to back our demands than we can without them. Peace will come by negotiation or not at all. Certainly the peace party at the South has grown with great rapidity since the assembling of Congress, for thousands of men who have done nothing but blow *fire* and abuse others for their want of war spirit for the last three years, now, when the inexorable decrees of Congress calls for them to serve in the field, have been changed into doves. Peace they will now accept upon any terms, rather than go in as private soldiers. The law will be enforced as to the poor and friendless, but the rich and influential will be provided for, in fact some of them are already in their holes.

A happy new year to our soldiers in camp!—They have shown a constancy and exhibited a heroism that challenges the admiration of the world, and whenever "this cruel war is over" the gratitude of a nation will welcome them home. A happy New Year to all.

Exodus of Negroes.

We had a conversation on yesterday with J. H. Etheridge, Esq., a very intelligent gentleman from Bertie county, and from him learned that the people of that section of our State are in a deplorable condition. Large numbers of slaves and stock have been run off by the enemy, and many families heretofore in good circumstances, have been reduced to beggary. Mr. Etheridge has lost 160 negroes, 125 going off at one time about a fortnight ago. This last instalment were got away through the instrumentality of a neighbor of Mr. Etheridge and his two sons. The whole family were original secessionists and the sons went in the Confederate army, but deserted and went to Plymouth, where they made the arrangement to have Mr. Etheridge robbed. The sufferer is a worthy gentleman and an estimable citizen and we sympathise with him and deeply regret that he has been such a heavy sufferer in a war that he had no hand in making. No amount of infantry force can protect the people along the Chowan and other rivers in the Albemarle region, where the gunboats of the enemy can go at pleasure, and consequently they are, to all intents and purposes, "subjugated." We trust, however, there is a brighter day in store for them.

We also had a call from a citizen of Lenoir, yesterday, who informed us that about 60 slaves ran off from the lower part of that county last Sunday night.

These things are sad, very sad, but they are just what was predicted before the war commenced. Many families that have been raised in affluence and luxury have been suddenly reduced to poverty and want, and how much worse it is to get God alone can tell. We have been accused of giving expression to unnecessary fears, but we cannot banish the conviction that we are to be severely tried, here in North Carolina, during the next few months. If we cannot defend negro property in Bertie and Lenoir, how long can we defend it anywhere?

Butler is said to be raising an army of black troops. Three regiments of negro cavalry have been commenced.

The Press Association.

In a day or two we shall be called on to pay our assessment for this institution for January, and we expect to "fork over," as we have done when similar calls have been made heretofore, but we desire, as a member of the "Association," to enter our protest against the treatment we receive at the hands of the "management" of the concern. The war news is looked for by our readers and the public hereabouts with more interest than anything else, not even excepting the thrilling Congressional reports of one Smith, and yet on reference to the Richmond papers of the 30th we find at least a half column of "Press" from Dalton, Atlanta, Charleston and Bristol that was not sent to this city. Why is this? Can Superintendent Thrasher or Mr. Græme explain? Mr. Græme is the local agent at Richmond and one of the most efficient and gentlemanly connected with the Association, and we can hardly think that the blame rests with him, and yet there is blame somewhere. If with the telegraph office at Richmond, let the Press Superintendent rectify the evil. We pay for the news and we want it, and we cannot conceive how these dispatches should all have reached Richmond and not have been sent to the other members of the Association.

Here is one of the four dispatches that should have reached us on the night of the 29th:

DALTON, Dec. 29.—Intelligence having reached here day before yesterday that a large wagon train, belonging to the enemy, was moving towards Knoxville, Major General Wheeler was ordered to take what troops of his command that could be spared from the front, and, if possible, capture it. His force, 1600 strong, under the immediate command of Brigadier General Kelly, reached Cleveland yesterday morning. Here he found the train had not pursued that route, and he pushed towards Charleston, when he encountered a brigade of the enemy and drove them to their reserves. Within two miles of that place our little band had the mortification to see the last of the train pass through the town safely. The enemy's force being computed at 8000 infantry, orders were given to fall back, when a cavalry force, 5000 strong, which had been thrown out to flank our troops, was observed, and their object completely foiled by the skill of our commander. The enemy approached cautiously, as if apprehensive of an ambuscade, and evinced no disposition to charge, but kept up a fire with revolvers. Our retreat was conducted with consummate skill and success. Lieut. Porter, of General Wheeler's staff, was indebted to his courage and coolness for a narrow escape. Two of the enemy had their sabres drawn over his head and demanded his surrender, when he deliberately drew his pistol, killed one and the other fled, after discharging his revolver through the officer's overcoat. Our casualties sum up two killed, five slightly wounded, and six taken prisoners. On the part of the enemy, six killed and ten or twelve wounded.

The others were of but little importance, but the outrage upon our rights is the same as if they had imparted news of the greatest moment. We are not willing to pay for dispatches for the exclusive benefit of the Richmond Press, and we appeal to the Superintendent to see that justice is done us.

Persons who come under the provisions of the bill that has just passed Congress need not put themselves to the trouble of hunting up places to keep them out, for the discussion in the Senate on Wednesday developed the fact that the Military Committee will soon report a bill that will take the balance, and then every man from 15 to 60 will be put on a war footing.

The Richmond papers mention the fact that large numbers of persons are fleeing from that city to escape the conscription measures of Congress. Some get passes while others go without them. We fear there will be stampedes from other places besides Richmond.

General William Smith, Governor elect of Virginia, will be inaugurated at 12 o'clock this day in the hall of the House of Delegates, where he will deliver an inaugural address.

Chief Justice O'Neal, of South Carolina, died at his residence, in Newberry, on Sunday last. The death was sudden and unexpected.

THE TAX IN KIND.—We learn that the opposition to the tax in kind in many of the Southern States has induced the government, very generally, to commute it for money. It is considered that this species of tax is much more difficult to be handled, and carried to points where it may be needed, and its collection and distribution is more expensive, and it is more liable to waste and destruction, than a money tax. Another cause of embarrassment has been, that the two taxes have been collected by different sets of agents. One set, for the collection and distribution of the produce tax, is under the control of the War Department, and the other, for the collection and transmission of the money, is under the control of the Treasury Department.—*Examiner.*

Repeal the tithe law and put all the men within the conscript age thus employed in the army and more men will be had by the operation than by the conscription of the principals of substitutes. Why have a tithe law and an impressment law at the same time? The government takes what it wants, why then have a tithe law by which several regiments of efficient men in each State are kept out of the field? We don't know of but one man connected with the tax in kind department in North Carolina that is over the conscript age.

THE RETURNED PRISONERS.—The *Dispatch* says:

The five hundred Confederates who arrived here Monday night on the steamer Schultz were from Point Lookout, Md. From conversation with some of them, we learn that a large number bought their places on the truce boat from the prison authorities, paying in whatever sums of greenbacks they could get hold of—from $10 to $100—for the privilege of going off in the number selected. One of them had $15 in the hands of the Yankee clerk of the post, and secured his place by offering to surrender it. The offer was accepted. The returned prisoners say that, with the exception of the Marylanders, our men are in a bad condition at Point Lookout—many of them being barefooted, and nearly all ragged. Those from Maryland, being near home, receive much attention from the women of their State. These ladies do as much as they can for the troops from other States, but, not being relatives, are not allowed by the prison authorities to go far in their benevolence.

The "oath" was tendered to the prisoners at Lookout, but not a corporal's guard took it.

The Columbus (Miss.) *Republic* says flour is selling at $160 per barrel in that city, lady's gaiters $80 per pair, wool hats of good quality $90, and all other articles in proportion, and asks "what are we coming to?" That's what we want to know.—*Mississippian.*

From Lee's Army.

CAMP 27TH REG'T N. C. T.,
NEAR ORANGE C. H., Dec. 26th, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS.—Some time has elapsed since I wrote to you, and for fear that you may think that the 27th has been furloughed *en masse* or all taken prisoners, I will drop you a line or two so that you may know that there is not the slightest probability of the first ever taking place or the least probability of the latter ever happening. No sir, we are still on the bleak hills of the Rapidan, roasting our shins and no potatoes around small fires, giving vent occasionally to a desire for peace, a furlough, a cessation of hostilities, or an honorable end of the war, either of which is a prolific theme for conversation among the boys.

Christmas has come and gone, and I'll guarantee there are fewer headaches in our brigade this morning than you will find among the same number of men in the city of Raleigh. Whether this fact be attributable to the higher tone of morality that exists now in the army, or the difficulty of obtaining the headache medicine at thirty dollars a bottle, on eleven dollars Confederate currency per month, is a debateable point if nothing more. Charity would lean towards the former rather than to the latter reason.—There may be for all I know a few gilded hat-bands with shiney tassels to them that compress the brow a little this morning, but the greasy, war-worn slouch of the privates sit as comfortably as usual. Nothing has transpired in the way of military operations worthy of notice since I last wrote. Our division has moved camp to a better wooded portion of the country, at least all of it except our brigade which has been left behind to do picket duty for 3 weeks, when, if there is no demonstration upon the part of the enemy, we will move into permanent winter quarters. The weather for the last week or ten days has been cold enough to make us wish our time for picket duty was out now. Plenty of ice to put up or skate on, but these are things that soldiers have nothing to do with further than to talk about.

Our boys are watching the actions of Congress in regard to the principals of substitutes and the discharging of the twelve months' men, at the expiration of their time, with a great deal of anexiety.—Perhaps I may give you a letter of "soldier's remarks on the acts of Congress" before long, some of which are very complimentary to the members while others are exactly the reverse. The health of the boys is generally very good, no complaint except from those who eat too many of the good things which Mr. Walter Thompson brought to us from home the day before Christmas.

1st Serg't William Cascaddon, Co. C, 48th N. C. Troops, died at Winder Hospital on the 17th of the month.

A happy new year to you all at home. HAL.

For the Progress.]

Will England and France Permit the South to be Subdued?

Sir, Mr. Editor, is the question that presented itself to my mind while lately reading the speculations of a French author upon the supposed future destiny of the United States. Those speculations were made many years ago, at a time when peace and harmony reigned throughout the length and breadth of this then happy land—the writer in discussing what would be the probable effect of the emancipation of the Colonies from British rule, makes use of the following language. I translate:

"Whilst America was but a Colony, her destiny, subordinated to that of the mother Country, was but secondary; but, having become independent, she can in a time to come, change the equilibrium of European States."

Such was the prediction in reference to this country by an intelligent author who seems to comprehend well the character and spirit of the American people. And had New England fanaticism expired with its witches and wizards and become as obsolete as are her bloody Statutes against inoffensive Quakers, Baptists and other sects, this generation would not have passed away perhaps without seeing that prediction verified. But, New England fanaticism expired not. True it is, it gave peace for a while to puritanical cupidity—man traps ceased to be in use, and those for codfish came into vogue.—Nor were that ingenious and enterprising people long in discovering the lubricating properties of codfish oil; thousands of wheels sprang in motion, and whilst one portion of the community applied the oil to the machinery, another portion with oiley tongues went forth up and down the earth, vending their wares and merchandize and notions, and transporting back to their country the gold and silver received in exchange for them. Suddenly, as it were in a day—New England rose from poverty to wealth—villages become cities—where stood the humble cottage rose the stately mansion, whilst her bleak and rocky hills become covered with gardens and pleasure walks. Such was her condition when fanaticism reappeared and sounded the first note of the unrighteous crusade against the South—feine and feeble at first, but gradually gaining strength and volume until the whole North kept step to its music—the union of the States was destroyed, and *England breathed free again.* It is said that corporations have no souls. With equal truth may it be said of nations—selfishness is their rule of action. Without taking into consideration the gigantic strides the old United States was making towards what seemed to be her destiny—the foremost place among the great nations of the earth—without taking into consideration the important part which she seemed destined to play in the affairs of the old world—one consideration alone was sufficient to induce England to wish her down-fall—the loss of her maritime ascendancy. Prior to the independence of the Colonies and for a long time subsequent, the English mercantile marine had the monopoly of the carrying trade of the world; but gradually that of the United States come in competition, and at the time of the disruption of the Union was in possession of at least two-thirds of it. Hence the readiness of England to co-operate with puritanical fanaticism in plunging the country in its present difficulties. And now, having obtained the great object of her secret wishes, will she stand quietly by and see the colossal proportions of the old Union come together again—will she permit the young giant whom she has assisted in flooring to rise up again in all of his strength and power and start afresh the race for empire? I think not. It would be inconsistent with her interest to do so, and inconsistent with the history of her past policy.

Will France permit the South to be subjugated?—For equally as strong, if not more weighty reasons than those which would probably influence the action of England, she will not. France has expended much blood and treasure in the conquest of Mexico, and whilst her Emperor disclaims all intention of making that country an appendage of his crown, yet virtually she will be as much in his interest and as much under his control and protection as if she were really so. In the event of the subjugation of the South, how long would Maximilian retain his newly acquired throne? Not six months. The immense resources of the North combined with those of the South, warrant me in making that assertion. Already has the United States manifested its displeasure at the action of France in regard to Mexico by receiving a Minister representing a faction inimical to French interests. The Emperor of the French has the reputation of being an able and sagacious statesman, and no doubt fully comprehends the fact that the independence of the Southern Confederacy is essential to his own interests and honor. But it may be asked, if it is the intention of England and France to uphold if necessary, the integrity of the Southern States, why not interpose and stop the further effusion of blood? The answer is, the South has never asked of them assistance in maintaining her liberties. She has simply demanded to be recognised among the family of nations. For reasons which, if fully understood by us, might be satisfactory, they have hitherto refused that recognition. But we should not infer from that refusal an indifference to our cause, for it is their interest that the South should be a free and independent people; and, as I have before remarked, self-interest is the rule of action with nations. P.

AVERILL'S RAID.

An officer who participated in the recent fight between the forces under Gen. Wm. L. Jackson and the Yankees under Averill, gives the Richmond *Enquirer* the following interesting narrative of that gallant affair:

On the 18th instant, scouts belonging to Gen. Jackson's Brigade reported that a Yankee force of about 5,000 cavalry, including two batteries of artillery, were advancing down Back creek, towards Gatewoods, within 12 miles of Warm Springs, in Bath county.

Information had at that time been received from Gen. Samuel Jones that a heavy force of Yankees was also advancing upon Lewisburg from the Kanawha Valley. Gen. Jackson at once concluded that the force of 5,000 under Averill would strike for the Tennessee railroad, by way of the Sweet Springs, and he immediately put his force in motion to intercept them on their return, as he could not pursue him, owing to having only about 125 mounted men, the balance of his command being dismounted infantry. Crossing at McGraw's Gap, Gen. Jackson came to Jackson's river, and found it swollen and past fording, with no bridge except the railroad bridge. Infantry could cross on that, but it seemed to be madness to attempt to cross wagons and artillery on it. Jackson, however, with indomitable energy and perseverance, had the wagons and artillery drawn over the bridge by the men. He then continued the march to Callahan's, but from information derived from his scouts, he was convinced that Averill would return by the Rich Patch road, which taps the Covington turnpike near Jackson's river depot. He forthwith moved his command down to Jackson's river depot, and directed the Island Ford bridge to be burned as soon as it was ascertained that the enemy were advancing towards it. Jackson then took a strong position near the Jackson's river depot, at the point where the Rich Patch road connects with the Covington turnpike. He then directed his mounted men, under Capt. Sprague, to move on the Rich Patch road until they met the enemy's advance, and to attack them desperately, and cut the column in two, if possible. At 4 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 19th instant, a courier from Capt. Sprague announced the approach of the enemy by that road, and that he had commenced a skirmish with Averill's advanced forces. Jackson immediately ordered an advance of the 20th Va. Regiment by a blind road, so as to attack the enemy obliquely. He also ordered the 19th Va. Regiment to advance on the Covington turnpike road, and to attack the enemy directly. At that point Jackson conceived the idea of taking a detachment of about fifty men, and move forward with them for the purpose of striking the enemy vigorously, and cutting his column in two. In this, Jackson succeeded perfectly. One-half of the Yankees were thus separated from the other half, which was under the immediate command of Averill, and who rapidly passed forward towards the Island Ford bridge. Persons entrusted with the burning of the Island Ford bridge failed to do so, however, owing to the rapid advance of the enemy upon that point. The advance, under Averill in person, thus managed to make their escape across the bridge, but that portion of his command which had been cut off, consisting of one regiment and an entire wagon train, were held in check by Jackson's detachment of fifty men during the entire night. Soon after sunrise on Sunday, the 20th, the heavy force which Averill had left at the bridge after he had crossed, to prevent Jackson from burning it, themselves fired it, and in a short time it fell into the river; and this produced much consternation among the Yankees, who had been cut off from the bridge by the detachment under Jackson. Had Jackson's order to attack the Yankees furiously not been so tardily obeyed, the whole force which had been cut off, together with the entire wagon train, would have been captured. By failing, however, thus to attack, the Yankees had time to burn their train, and to escape by swimming the river—in doing so, however, many of them were drowned.

The result of Jackson's operations was the complete capture of the Yankee ambulance train, about 200 prisoners, their horses and equipments, a number of carbines and revolvers, 40 or 50 negroes, (whom the Yankees were taking off), three of Averill's officers, including his Adjutant General, a Lieutenant Colonel, Averill's horse, his servant, and a number of his maps of fifteen or twenty counties, (in which nearly every house was put down, and in numerous instances the occupants of the houses given.) Jackson also captured a number of mules and wagons. Jackson's loss was small.

AFTER THE CHAPLAINS.—A soldier writing to an Atlanta paper, from the army of Tennessee, says:

Chaplains, too, ought to be abolished, or not allowed to resign, except on a surgeon's certificate of physical or mental disability. Here is the way I have seen the system work: Private in the ranks is a minister; he becomes profusely pious; he raises a revival; he is ready to flap his wings and fly away to glory; his friends get up a petition to make him chaplain; the appointment is given him, and then, being an officer, he resigns, and retires to enjoy his *otium cum dig*

Why, too, should young and hearty ministers be exempt at this terrible crisis in our struggle, when our fate may lie in the presence or absence from the service of a small body of men? There are plenty of old preachers to attend to the wants of the old men and sisters at home, and I see no reason why the able-bodied young ministers should stay at home and get all the "chicken fixins," while other equally as good men are doing all their fighting on half-rations and nominal pay. They have an equal interest with us in the struggle. Let that class, then, be conscribed, and the ablest and oldest be detailed to attend to the spiritual wants at home. Yes, verily, and for stronger reasons; they have been fighting the devil all their lives, and their experience of the tactics of the father—the devil—ought to enable them to baffle the strategy of his children—the Yankees. And they have, many of them, been groaning all their lives over the ills of earth, and longing and praying for the day when they would shuffle off this corruptible flesh and put on robes of immortal glory, and here in the army they could be gratified—have a chance nearly every day of a through ticket to Paradise, "free gratis."

TONE OF THE PRESS.—Nearly the whole Press of the country objects to the bill which has passed Congress putting in the principals of substitutes. The Columbia *Carolinian* says:

President Davis and the members of Congress declare that there was no contract when the government allowed substitutes. We disagree with them—but suppose there was none; a principal, for some reason or other, put in a substitute not liable to duty to the government, and the government admitted it as releasing the former from duty. Now, they call on the former who owes duty, and they attempt to hold the latter who owes none. What else than repudiation is this? We regret to see our government adopting legal quibbles and subterfuges; it looks as if it was becoming reckless. We had hoped that the Southern Confederacy would be a model of principle and justice, and constancy.

GENERAL BRAGG.—We annex, says the *Sentinel*, an article from the Selma (Ala.) *Morning Reporter*, which speaks well for the patriotic spirit of General Bragg. We have reason to believe that the fact stated, viz: that General Bragg has offered to serve as General Johnston's Chief of Staff is entirely true; and we are further informed that General Bragg has also announced to the President his readiness to serve in any capacity in which his services may be deemed useful, and that if desired for the public interests, he will fall back upon his old sphere as commander of a battery. Such a heroic and self-sacrificing spirit is worthy of all emulation. Let such a disposition animate our officers and the army will be invincible. The *Reporter* says:

"If it be true, says the Augusta *Chronicle*, that General Bragg, after serving the country in a superior, consents to serve in an inferior position, then the people of the Confederate States will enshrine him in their hearts as one of the noblest patriots of the day. A small spirit, or a man of lukewarm patriotism would not, under the circumstances, consent to such a position. Not he! What! a General degrade himself to Chief of Staff! Who will respect me? Where is my honor, my reputation? Such would be the logic of an ordinary man, and it would restrain him from serving in any subordinate office.

It takes a truly great man, such as was Washington, to say, "It matters not by whom the cause of my country is advanced, so that it is advanced."—The spirit of Washington is the spirit of Bragg, if he has taken the position which report gives him. He stands under these circumstances, far higher in our admiration of him as a patriot and a man, than if the last battle had been a repetition of the victory of Chickamauga.

Jealousies of personal reputation—a greed of military glory—leading to dissensions among rivals—have done us no little damage during this war. Some men have been so busy looking after their own reputation and advancement, that they have neglected most shamefully the welfare of the country. We must lose sight of all this, if we mean to succeed in this struggle. We trust the example of Gen. Bragg will rebuke the self-seeking spirit wherever it is found and inaugurate among us a purer and more self-sacrificing patriotism than anything which has been seen in the past.

WANTS A NEW CABINET.

The Richmond *Whig* says the present Cabinet of Mr. Davis is a failure and calls upon its members to resign. That paper says:

When a General fails in campaigns or battles, he is required to give place to another. Success is the recognized test of merit. There is no reason why this rule should be limited to the army. In a popular government, especially in a time of great public peril, success in statesmanship is as necessary as success in arms, and failure should be redressed in the same way. The statesman or diplomatist who lacks competency and commits blunders, may do as much harm as the General who wants skill or courage. Tried by this standard, there can be no doubt that the present Cabinet should give way, or be removed. They have uniformly, signally and deplorably failed. The Secretary of State has failed utterly to establish State relations with any one Government, after nearly three years of effort. The Secretary of the Treasury has failed to save the finances from running into such disorder as threatens immediate and general bankruptcy. The Secretary of War has failed to keep his armies from being almost destroyed by desertions, to prevent the loss of State after State, and to provide regular and reliable means of supply for his troops. The Secretary of the Navy has failed to create a Navy. The Postmaster General has been diligent and laborious, and has succeeded moderately well. The Department of Justice is vacant. With no feeling of personal unkindness or political hostility, but regarding only the good of a cause doubtless as dear to them as to ourselves, we respectfully suggest to the chief of the four Departments first named, that they owe it to the genius of our institutions and to that judgment of mankind which decrees the forfeiture of place as the penalty for failure, to resign their offices, and allow the President to test the capacities of others in the important duties they have had in charge. Should they decline to do so, we urge it then as an indispensable obligation of the President to require them to vacate their posts. We are fully convinced that a reconstitution of the Cabinet upon a wise and liberal scale would send a shock of joy through the country such as no triumph of our arms since the first battle of Manassas has produced. We express ourselves temperately and respectfully with the hope of accomplishing the object. A much stronger utterance would better reflect the earnestness of our convictions, and the strength of the public desire on this subject.

THE WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT.—The correspondent at Baltimore of the New York *Herald* has received news directly from Richmond. The following is one of the paragraphs:

Mrs. Jeff Davis, the wife of the President, (as she is called in Richmond,) dresses very plainly, and usually walks when she goes out. When she does ride it is in a plain carriage, drawn by two horses and driven by a negro, who is by far the most consequential personage of the two. She has many rich dresses and superb articles of jewelry sent her by the friends of Jeff. Davis in Europe, but these she seldom wears, except upon state occasions. She very rarely goes to places of amusement, but is always seen with her husband at church. The latter has been for more than a year a devout Episcopalian, and his friends say a sincere christian.

THE LAST WORDS OF A GOOD WOMAN.—The wife of a Bishop in England died recently, and being a woman remarkable for her piety and excellency of character, her last words were expected to be full of interest, and so they were. Just before she expired the good woman said to her attendants: "Remember to give the Bishop his warm soup every night."

MARRIED,

On the 23d of December, 1863, at the residence of Capt. Wm. S. Betts, by Rev. Wm. Slate, Miss ELLA M. BETTS to Dr. RICHARD H. LEWIS, all of Halifax county, Va.

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward the name of PARKER OVERBY, Esq., for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the city. He will be supported by
Jan 1-1t* MANY VOTERS.

At the request of many friends N. S. Harp announces himself a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

We are requested to announce J. J. Overby a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

We are authorized to announce Dr. R. B. Haywood as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward, the name of ALEX. CREECH, Esq., for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the city. He will be supported by
Dec 23-tf MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor.—Have the kindness to inform your numerous readers in the Western Ward that the indefatigable Col. W. H. H. TUCKER will be voted for as a Commissioner by MANY CITIZENS.
Dec 23-1t*